

border strategy that includes all elements of national power—diplomatic, military, intelligence, development assistance, humanitarian, law enforcement support, and strategic communications and information technology—for working with the Government of Pakistan, the Government of Afghanistan, NATO, and other like-minded allies to best implement effective counterterrorism and counterinsurgency measures in and near the Pakistan-Afghanistan border areas.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed description of a comprehensive strategy for counterterrorism and counterinsurgency in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border areas containing the elements specified in subsection (a) and proposed timelines and budgets for implementing the strategy.

SEC. 9. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

(1) recognize the bold political steps the Pakistan electorate has taken during a time of heightened sensitivity and tension in 2007 and 2008 to elect a new civilian government, as well as the continued quest for good governance and the rule of law under the elected government in 2008 and 2009;

(2) seize this strategic opportunity in the interests of Pakistan as well as in the national security interests of the United States to expand its engagement with the Government and people of Pakistan in areas of particular interest and importance to the people of Pakistan;

(3) continue to build a responsible and reciprocal security relationship taking into account the national security interests of the United States as well as regional and national dynamics in Pakistan to further strengthen and enable the position of Pakistan as a major non-NATO ally;

(4) seek ways to strengthen our countries' mutual understanding and promote greater insight and knowledge of each other's social, cultural and historical diversity through personnel exchanges and support for the establishment of institutions of higher learning with international accreditation; and

(5) explore means to consult with and utilize the relevant expertise and skills of the Pakistani-American community.

SEC. 10. TERM OF YEARS.

With the exception of subsections (b)(1)(B), (j), (k), and (l) of section 5, this Act shall remain in force after September 30, 2013.

JOHN ARTHUR "JACK" JOHNSON POSTHUMOUS PARDON

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent we now discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of S. Con. Res. 29 and we proceed to that matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 29) expressing the sense of the Congress that John Arthur "Jack" Johnson should receive a posthumous pardon for the racially motivated conviction in 1913 that diminished the athletic, cultural, and historic significance of Jack Johnson and unduly tarnished his reputation.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be a sponsor of this legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid on the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 29) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 29

Whereas John Arthur "Jack" Johnson was a flamboyant, defiant, and controversial figure in the history of the United States who challenged racial biases;

Whereas Jack Johnson was born in Galveston, Texas, in 1878 to parents who were former slaves;

Whereas Jack Johnson became a professional boxer and traveled throughout the United States, fighting White and African-American heavyweights;

Whereas, after being denied (on purely racial grounds) the opportunity to fight 2 White champions, in 1908, Jack Johnson was granted an opportunity by an Australian promoter to fight the reigning White titleholder, Tommy Burns;

Whereas Jack Johnson defeated Tommy Burns to become the first African-American to hold the title of Heavyweight Champion of the World;

Whereas, the victory by Jack Johnson over Tommy Burns prompted a search for a White boxer who could beat Jack Johnson, a recruitment effort that was dubbed the search for the "great white hope";

Whereas, in 1910, a White former champion named Jim Jeffries left retirement to fight Jack Johnson in Reno, Nevada;

Whereas Jim Jeffries lost to Jack Johnson in what was deemed the "Battle of the Century";

Whereas the defeat of Jim Jeffries by Jack Johnson led to rioting, aggression against African-Americans, and the racially motivated murder of African-Americans nationwide;

Whereas the relationships of Jack Johnson with White women compounded the resentment felt toward him by many Whites;

Whereas, between 1901 and 1910, 754 African-Americans were lynched, some for simply for being "too familiar" with White women;

Whereas, in 1910, Congress passed the Act of June 25, 1910 (commonly known as the "White Slave Traffic Act" or the "Mann Act") (18 U.S.C. 2421 et seq.), which outlawed the transportation of women in interstate or foreign commerce "for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose";

Whereas, in October 1912, Jack Johnson became involved with a White woman whose mother disapproved of their relationship and sought action from the Department of Justice, claiming that Jack Johnson had abducted her daughter;

Whereas Jack Johnson was arrested by Federal marshals on October 18, 1912, for transporting the woman across State lines for an "immoral purpose" in violation of the Mann Act;

Whereas the Mann Act charges against Jack Johnson were dropped when the woman

refused to cooperate with Federal authorities, and then married Jack Johnson;

Whereas Federal authorities persisted and summoned a White woman named Belle Schreiber, who testified that Jack Johnson had transported her across State lines for the purpose of "prostitution and debauchery";

Whereas, in 1913, Jack Johnson was convicted of violating the Mann Act and sentenced to 1 year and 1 day in Federal prison;

Whereas Jack Johnson fled the United States to Canada and various European and South American countries;

Whereas Jack Johnson lost the Heavyweight Championship title to Jess Willard in Cuba in 1915;

Whereas Jack Johnson returned to the United States in July 1920, surrendered to authorities, and served nearly a year in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas;

Whereas Jack Johnson subsequently fought in boxing matches, but never regained the Heavyweight Championship title;

Whereas Jack Johnson served his country during World War II by encouraging citizens to buy war bonds and participating in exhibition boxing matches to promote the war bond cause;

Whereas Jack Johnson died in an automobile accident in 1946; and

Whereas, in 1954, Jack Johnson was inducted into the Boxing Hall of Fame: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that Jack Johnson should receive a posthumous pardon—

(1) to expunge a racially motivated abuse of the prosecutorial authority of the Federal Government from the annals of criminal justice in the United States; and

(2) in recognition of the athletic and cultural contributions of Jack Johnson to society.

AFRICAN AMERICAN BONE MARROW AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. REID. I now ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 205.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 205) supporting the goals and ideals of African American Bone Marrow Awareness Month.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, this resolution will bring more attention to the crucial need for more minorities to become bone marrow donors. I am pleased to be joined by my colleague, Senator ISAKSON of Georgia, and my good friend, Representative CAROLYN CHEEKS KILPATRICK, in supporting this important endeavor.

According to A Bone Marrow Wish Foundation, bone marrow transplants can cure over 70 life-threatening diseases such as leukemia. About 70 percent of patients will need a nonfamily member to donate healthy marrow.

Generally, minority patients will need a match from someone who shares the same ethnicity. But finding a successful match can be a huge challenge: although there are more than 6 million potential donors registered, only 450,000 are African Americans.

I know from firsthand experience how important such a donation can be. Last year, any chief of staff, who is Latina, made a donation to a 9-year-old child with leukemia.

I urge all of my colleagues to join us in encouraging more Americans to learn more about bone marrow donation and perhaps consider being a donor themselves.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter of support from the National Marrow Donor Program be printed after my remarks.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL MARROW DONOR PROGRAM,
Washington, DC, June 22, 2009.
Resolution Designating July as African American Bone Marrow Awareness Month.

Hon. DEBBIE STABENOW,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR STABENOW: The National Marrow Donor Program (NMDP) is pleased to offer this letter in support of a resolution that you sponsor to recognize July as African American Bone Marrow Awareness Month. You have been a long time supporter of the NMDP and the Bone Marrow Wish Organization, which is an NMDP affiliated nonprofit based in Detroit that works to promote awareness in minority communities. We applaud your efforts to bring further attention to the need for African Americans to join the Registry.

The NMDP is entrusted to operate the C.W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation Program (Program) via competitively bid contracts with the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). The NMDP is the international leader in the facilitation of unrelated donor transplants using bone marrow, peripheral blood stem cells, and umbilical cord blood. We provide a single point of access for physicians and transplant patients. Over the last 20 years, the NMDP has facilitated over 35,000 transplants for patients with blood disorders such as leukemia, lymphoma and aplastic anemia, as well as certain immune system and genetic disorders. Congress established the program to ensure that every American in need of transplantation has access to a matching unrelated adult donor or cord blood unit.

This resolution will assist the NMDP with our efforts to recruit African American donors to the Registry by designating the month of July for the NMDP to promote donor awareness and increase the number of African Americans registered, which is critical to our success. Adding minorities to the Registry, and in particular African Americans, is critical. Unlike Caucasians who have an 88-percent chance of finding a match on the Registry or Hispanics who have an 81-percent chance, African Americans only have a 60-percent chance of finding a match. In designating July as African American Bone Marrow Awareness Month, the NMDP can continue to promote awareness to ensure that all Americans have a greater chance of finding a match.

Today the Registry lists over seven million adult donors on the Registry, but only 8-percent of those donors are African Americans. In closing, every day, more 6,000 men, women, and children search the National Marrow Donor Registry for a match. More donors are needed on the Registry so that all patients in need will have access to this therapy. This resolution will help raise the awareness needed to add more donors to the

Registry. We appreciate your continued efforts to support the mission of the NMDP and to assist us to increase the numbers of individuals on the National Registry.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL J. BOO,
Chief Strategy Officer.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid on the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 205) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 205

Whereas a bone marrow or blood cell transplant is a potentially life-saving treatment for patients with leukemia, lymphoma, and other blood diseases;

Whereas a bone marrow or blood cell transplant replaces a patient's unhealthy blood cells with healthy blood-forming cells from a volunteer donor;

Whereas a patient who does not have a suitably matching donor in the family may search the National Marrow Donor Program Donor Registry for a donor;

Whereas blood or cell samples from adult donors or cord blood units are tested and the tissue or cell type is added to the National Marrow Donor Program Donor Registry, and physicians may search that registry when they need to find donors whose tissue type matches their patients';

Whereas African Americans make up 8 percent of, or more than 550,000 of the 7,000,000 people currently on, the National Marrow Donor Program Donor Registry;

Whereas of the 35,000 people that have received transplants since the inception of the National Marrow Donor Program Donor Registry, only 1,500 have been African Americans;

Whereas more than 70 life-threatening diseases can be treated with a bone marrow transplant;

Whereas there is a possibility that an African American patient could match a donor from any racial or ethnic group, but the most likely match is another African American;

Whereas to become a volunteer donor, potential donors must be between 18 and 60 years of age, meet health guidelines, provide a small blood sample or swab of cheek cells to determine the donor's tissue type, complete a brief health questionnaire, and sign a consent form to have the tissue type of the donor listed on the Donor Registry;

Whereas the Bone Marrow Wish Organization, which is a minority-run nonprofit organization based in Detroit that was started by an actual bone marrow donor, is initiating "African American Bone Marrow Awareness Month";

Whereas the annual month of awareness would promote donor awareness and increase the number of African Americans registered with the National Marrow Donor Program throughout the Nation; and

Whereas July 2009 would be an appropriate month to observe African American Bone Marrow Awareness Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of African American Bone Marrow Awareness Month;

(2) urges the people of the United States to participate in appropriate programs and ac-

tivities with respect to bone marrow awareness, including speaking with health care professionals about bone marrow donation; and

(3) urges all people of the United States to register to become blood marrow donors and encourages all people of the United States to organize blood marrow registration drives in their communities.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 1344

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I understand that S. 1344, introduced earlier today by a Senator, is at the desk and due for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the title of the bill.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1344) to temporarily protect the solvency of the Highway Trust Fund.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask now for its second reading, but I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 2009

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m., Thursday, June 25; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there be a period of morning business for 1 hour, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the Republicans controlling the first half and the majority controlling the second half, with Senators permitted to speak during that morning business hour for up to 10 minutes each; that following morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session and resume postcloture debate on the nomination of Harold Koh to be Legal Adviser to the Department of State. Finally, I ask that the time during any adjournment or period of morning business count postcloture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, tomorrow we will resume the postcloture debate on the Koh nomination. If we are required to use the full 30 hours of debate time, we would vote on the confirmation of this good man around 5:30 tomorrow. We are also working on an agreement to consider the Legislative Branch appropriations bill. I hope we are able to yield back some of the debate time on the Koh nomination so we can begin consideration of that appropriations bill.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.